The Locofoces and the Fourierites.

[From the Daily Plebian.]
[Democratic Organ]
Democratic Organ]
They are above the envenemed shafts of our opponents.
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They are above the envenemed shafts of our opponents.
They are well known to the voters for whose suffrages they have been nominated by the Democracy of our city Our candidate for Mayor is respected by the intelligent and honest of all parties. His unswerving integrity, joined with his political principles, his private character and correct habits of life, eminently it him for the office of chief magistrate of our great city. If elected, the duties of his office would be discharged with the strictest fieldity to the interest of our city, a rigid and frugal regard to the expenditures. He is an uncompromising advocate of those political doctrines which are opposed to the aggressions of the party of privileges. He is deeply devoted to all unjust and unequal legislation, whether City, State, or National. In short, he is a Democrat in feeling and in practice. Such a man is Jonathan I. Coddington. Let the people then rally to his support. Let the Democrat unite heartily and energetically to swell his majority. Let them rush to the polls like men resolved to achieve a noble triumph. In electing such a man to the first office in our city, the people do honor to themselves, and at the same time promote their best interest. What Democrat, worthy of the name, will fail to esteem it a privilege to deposite his ballot on Tuesday next, and to exert his influence in favor of so incorruptible, so capable, and in every respect so worthy a man as Jonathan

city, the people do honore to themselves, and at the same time promote them best interest. Wasta Bemocracy worthy in build to a Tuesday next, and to exert the influence in Area of on incorregiphic, so capitally, and in every reject, and are of on incorregiphic and in every reject, and the second of the property of the fine of the honor waste of the first of the contract of the co

locolocoss is not more notice to produce locolocoss is not more notice to fement and loster hatred, collisions and heart-burnings among our people—not more promotive of social discord and disorder in the country, than nativism. In fact, our elemental objection to the Jacobinism of the day, that it aims to correct abuses by destruction, and not by creative, conservative reform—that it vents its fury indiscriminately on things good and evil, riming to bury them in a common ruin—that it tends to weaken, not to increase, hermony, generous confidence and mutual trust among men—applies with equal force to nativism. It is a narrow, proscriptive, intolerant spirit which cannot in the nature of things survive the temporary excitement in which it took rise.

Does any reader demur to this? If so we ask him not to take our word for the principles of Nativism, but to read the following official letter of inquiry addressed to the candidates for its nominations, setting forth the fact that their names have been presented for consideration as candidates, and proceeding to yoke and wring them by exacting affirmative answers to the following questions:

"1st. Will you accept a nomination, upon condition that, if elected, you will, in your official capacity, advocate and adhere scrupulously to the principles of the American Citizens, born within the jurisdiction of the United States, and be firm believers in the principles of that party—honest, capable, deserving, and of good repute and selected, as near as may be, from those who have been heretofore members of the Whig or Democratic Parties.

"3d. Will you endeavor to bring about a re-organiza-

Parties.

"3d. Will you endeavor to bring about a re-organization of our City Police, and a reduction of our City Ex-

been heretofore members of the Whig or Democratic Parties.

"3d. Will you endeavor to bring about a re-organization of our City Police, and a reduction of our City Expenses?

"4th. Will you, if nominated, declare yourself the candidate of the American Republican Party only?"

It is not deemed sufficient that the candidates should "adhere scrapulously to the principles" of the party—they must also pledge themselves to appoint to effice none but natives of the United States and "firm believers in the principles of the party"—the latter condition, we apprehend, if "scrupulously" adhered to, would prove fatal to the aspirations of most of the members of the party, and render its field of selection for officers very insited. Then all the offices are to be divided equally between the Whigs and Locos who join in the foray, aithough the onfaction be three times more numerous and include mentare times more capable than the other. If there are had a dozen places to fill, and twenty candidates to fill them the appointing power must not consider which six of them are most upright and honorable, but which three each faction will best answer; and if there be but three of one sort (which, however, is net very likely to happer with the present Native' party) those three will have to be appointed, though unfit, while a dozen better men are competitors for the places! And even their own men wincompetitors for the places! And even their own men wincompetitors for the places! And even their own men wincompetitors for the places! And even their own men wincompetitors for the places! And even their own men wincompetitors for the places! And even their own men wincompetitors for the places! And even their own men wincompetitors for the places! And even their own men wincompetitors for the places! And even their own and ancien Christian Church cannot pass unnoticed or unrebuked. Other Churches may say, "It is only the Catholics who are especially to a class of the proper of the men and the place of the place of the place of the place

immediately upon learning the passage of the bill, to give notice to our fellow mechanics by the firing of guns in the Park, and in the evening to have our head quarters, Montgomery Hall, brilliantly illuminated.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published, under the direction of the officers of the meeting.

The meeting was briefly addressed by Mr. Prck, who read a very long letter, which he had received on the subject of the meeting. The letter stated:—

"That the bill meets with desperate opposition from the officers of the prisons; also from the colicers of the prisons; also from the colicers, who move incog among the Senators have no feeling in common with the mechanics.

"But the contractors dare not commit their objections to paper, but come here in person and each one tells his own lies in his own way, with variations according to listners. We follow and correct them as well as we can. There is one of them however, who will lie faster than ten men can correct him.

Mr. Baldwin offered some remarks condemnatory of the employment of convict laborers in opposition to the mechanics of the city.

The Charman offered a resolution of cordial thanks to the proprietor of the "New York Herald, James Gonbex Bernert, Eaq., for the deep interest he had faken in the cause of the Mechanics of the city of New York, and he therefore felt particular pride and gratification in oftering a resolution of acknowledgment and thanks to Mr. Bennett for the kindness he had at all times extended to the Mechanics of this city in not alone sending a reporter to their meeting, but in his fearless and generous advocacy of the rights of the Mechanic in the columns of his truly independent

BLOODY AFFRAY. - The New Orleans Bee of the

BLOODY AFFRAY.—The New Orleans Bee of the 25th says:—"On Saturday afternoon the Officers it the second Municipality Police were called to the outs of a woman named Jones, on Girod street, between agazine and Camp streets, to quall a disturbance. Up on entering the yard they found a man lying on the round, who had been cut in several places, and almost osensible helding in his hand a large clasp knife, the blade of which was bloody. They immediately arrested wo men named Bernard Waldron and Patrick Conalogue on suspicion of being implicated in the affray, and took nem to the High Constable's office, when they returned to the house where the affray had taken place, and found hat the wounded man had been removed. They could ind no clue to where he had been conveyed to. Another ann is said to have been severely cut in the leg, but no one on the premises could or would tell of his whereabouts."

MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND, AND OF A CHILD BY ITS FATHER!—A slip from the Pittsburg Chronicle, dated Monday last, says:—"I has never falen to our lot to record a deed of more cold blooded atrocity than took place in our city on this morning.—Tharles Diehl, a painter by trade, who resided in an alley on Sixth st., in the rear of the Fifth Fresbyterian Church, instigated by the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks for the last two weeks, although he was not drunk at the time the act was committed, deliberately killed his wife by striking her on the head with a poker, fracturing her skull and disfiguring her head in a most shooking manner. He also killed one of his children at once, and injured the other to such a degree that its life is in imminent danger. He then inflicted a gash in his own throat with a knife, and set down upon a stool, himself bleeding and the reeking bodies of his wife and children around him. In this situation he was found bythe neighborswho called to some person who was going by and had him secured. He was taken to the Mayor's office, his wound dressed, and he was committed to jail for a further hearing. When at the Mayor's office, he assigned to the officer who arrested him that jealousy was the cause of the act, alleging that his wife had told him that the children were not both his children, which enraged him, and he resolved to kill them all."

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The American Eagle run into the Rainbow, near Roman's Point, on the 14th instant, carrying away the starboard guard and knocking down the holiers and chimneys. One white man was killed, two were badly scalled, and three colored firemen severely injured.—St. Louis Reporter, March 26.

of Association; and it is in that light we have come together; any gentleman, therefore, who is here as a delegate, will piesse to step forward and present his name to
the Clerk.

The names of the Delegates present were here handed
into the Secretary, and the following were appointed a
committee to nominate the officers who were to preside at
the Convention:—

O. M. Watson, Watertown, New York,
John Allen, Maine,
Solyman Brown, New York,
Charles A. Dana, Brooklarms,
A. Brisbane, New York.

The committee retired, upon which the Secretary read
communications from "Friends" in various parts of the
States.

A letter dated Canton, Ohio, March 29, 1844, signed E.
P. Grant, in which the writer after expressing his deep regret at his inability to be present at the Convention, states,
"I am still as my leisure permits, prosecuting the study
of Fourier's works, and in proportion to my progress
does my admiration of his profound and penetrating genius increase. Almost daily am I struck with new anazement at the sublime harmonies of nature's laws, as revealed by his searching analysis, and what is more important,
perhaps, the works of God, which once presented to my
saind an inextricable chaos, scarcely reconciliable, with
benevolence, assume, under his expositions, a benignant
and inviting aspect worthy of an infinite and benificent
Creator. And although he and his doctrines may now be
neglected, perverted or reviled by a world, whose corruptions he was the first satisfactorily to explain and systematise, yet the day is speedily coming when justice will
be done to both—when movements will rise from ten thousand
hills, surmounted by his statue in colosal proportions,
gazing upon a happy people, whose God will be truly the
Lord; because they will live in spontaneous obedience to
his eternal laws."

A letter signed "Cyrus Butler," dated Birmingham,
Erie Canal, Ohio, was also read, taking a long view efthe
policy and principles of the new doctrine of Socialism.

Also, a long address from the "Western Fourier A

he had been told since he came to New York, that the ladies would not be the case; he hoped that all would bring their mothers, sisters, daughters, and children, to witness the great work of moral regeneration; he hoped they would all flock forward in such numbers as to fill the hall to its utmost limits. He wished those who were present to bring the ladies along to morrow in such numbers, as that the friends of association would see they had the ladies with them. He had been at meetings of various kinds on the subject of association; and it was generally admitted that such meetings on association, but as long as their meetings on association, but as long as their meeting consisted exclusively of men, there was no hope of their being able to make headway. Woman was the peculiar benelactor of the human family—her influence in the exercise of the social duties—her peculiar province in cultivating the social qualities at home rendered her an object of deep consideration in advancing the interests of Association—he, therefore, hoped she would be present at their Convention. Man felt deeply the pressure that came upon him in a thousand rhapes, from the Arab system in which he lived abroad in the world; he had a thousand things to call his attention; but woman was the chief saviour of the universe—it was woman that had the power, the influence which, if exercised over man, could produce powerful results. He found it, however, in one thousand cases out of ten, that woman always was the first to opose the movement—the first to object to the incorporation of their husband with their Association? How was this? Because women always had their attention less ilirected to these matters than men, because when they came to their meetings they were always frowned upon—l'his was the case, and hence the backward state of Association. He would take then, hay should they not come? He would therefore repeat the call he had made at starting out—let the men here present bring their mothers, because when they because when they because

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Horace Greeley,
A. M. Watson,
A. B. Smolniker. Parke Godwin,
C. A. Dans,
C. A. Dans,
D. S. Oliphant,
Committee on the Roll and Finance.
John Allen,
J. Becker,
Business Committee.
H. Greeley,
G. Ripley,
A. M. Watson,
C. A. Dans,
A. Brisbane,
Jas. Kay,
John Allen,
John Allen,
The following resolutions were here read, and their adojt on by the Meeting was moved by the Chairman:
Parke Godwin,
Whereas we believe, first—That the all-Good, all-Wise, all-Mighty Being has designed a state of Prayret Orders for Human Societies, where every individual man, family, community, shall be a member of a larger Man,

He gave himself wholly to this cause, for it was the cause of God—of religion and of man—and every man in that Convention was bound to express his opinions upon it.—Bydoing this, and coming forward in the true spirit, and sin would go barren for the future—and it was in the cause of Jesus Christ they had assembled and met together. The members of their body, putting away all wordly considerations, met—and all hope of that earthly happines which man was seeking after in this life, gave themselves up nurely, entirely and perfectly; they gave themselves up in the true spirit of the Church of Christ, desiring to revum "love for love"—for Christ planted his Church in the Kingdom of God, and Christ introduced that Kingdom of Heaven upon the searth. It was as his disciples, and within this boundary of Love, that they came to that meeting, invoking the blessing of Divine Providence for the future upon the Friends, who had assembled, and imploring his divine blessings upon the work they had met to accomplish. With such objects, feelings, and disposition, he left they could not open the business of the Convention more auspiciously than by offering up their humble aspirations for the divine assistance. He gave but a partial view of the infinity of this work of Providence, who had extended to them the privilege of opening it for the benefit and salvation of man.

Mr. Ripan hereupon moved the adoption of the preamble and resolutions.

Mr. Macdaniel seconded the motion.

The Chiannan remarked that he supposed that the motion was in order.

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s be left open, so that their friends in general, who had assembled, might, in the fullness of their hearts, have an opportunity to express themselves fully on the subject upon which they had been providentially called together.

Mr. List would move the adoption of the preamble first Mr. John Allen, of Maine, thought it would be right for them to think well first upon what they were doing.—They had not ceme there to adopt resolutions, but they had come there for thought and for prayer. They had come there to have a free interchange of thought, and they should learn the whole they had met for by the interchange of thought and the consideration of the evils of the world. The Association had guaranteed the freedom of discussion, and the Convention was not prepared for special action on the maiter involved in the resolutions for any specific time. They wanted to talk and bring out and develope the views of Friends of Association.

Mr. List was of opinion that they had all but one object in view, and he sincerely hoped that every thought felt by every one present would be freely given for the benefit of the Convention and the community—that they would take up one point and another until they took up everything. Without discussion they could not give a series of resolutions that would embrace the whole subject of Assotion, and he hoped they would do it both harmoniously and cordially, so as to give them all the benefit of their united opinion.

Mr. Repar—(rising up suddenly)—I have a thought—(profound silence)—I feel, sir, that I am in the city of New—I feel that the benefit position of a large portion of the people of this city. (Deep sensation.) I have a thought, sir—I feel for the degraded, the lowered, the humilisted condition of the people of this city—and I cannot but express my deep satisfaction at the attitude we have a summed. We stand here, hand in hand, to remedy these crying evils, and for the people of this city—and I recollect to have seen the greatest honors, performing the most base and degraded offic

present himself under any other impression.

Mr. List said it was a delicate matter to exclude any one from the Convention who claim a organisation and it is a matter which might can be added to the convention with a subject of the convention will be a convention with the subject of upon reflection, if it were caused, we must curselves addited to our subject. The examination of the subject of association to a certain, but not to its fullest extent. It is it the belief of us, as its friends, that the faculties of man, without exception, should, to a cartain extent, be gratified; but at the moral and intellectual are the superior, they should have the control. We believe that property is wanted as a means to carry out our system—to supply the wants of human body and soul. The present system of property does supply those wants, and we propose to make a change in the present system of property does supply those wants, and we propose to make a change in the present system of property does supply those wants, and we will go on; and as our object is the good of our race, any one who will suggest whatever may enable us to do this, is welcome to do it. (Applaine) There had been some discussion in Boston, with a man whose views of half, it is a subject to the control of the control of

system was wrong, and never could be righted but by the influence of that system which they were there to advocate and propagate.

Mr. Rugails followed, in a speech of some length, pretty much to the same effect. There was nothing as it should be. In his opinion, "whatever was, was wrong," and it specially devolved on them to reform the whole world.

After one or two other speeches—

Mr. Dana rose and said—He felt keenly on the present occasion. His bosom swelled with indignation to behold this great city the scene of every misery and vice which cursed the world. In one street you see wealth and pompous equipages, in the other, prostitution, rags and misery. The heart of any one with a spark of humanity must throb at this, and many ere now have been urged to earnest action. We protest against such a state of society as the supporter of misery, vice and crime. We protest against it as toe hard to be horne. We protest against the individuals who are in it. We wage no private war against any class; no more against the rich than the poor. They are all, it is true, yletims of he same evils, but we know who suffers most. The man who is pampered by luxury and wants for nothing, or the man who toils, but hardly with hope, to sustain life. The evil is confined to no place, it is every where; and the remedy must be readical, systematic, and thorough, or not at all. For many years we have been stirred with appeals upon the great question, and remedies have been proposed at every corner. What has been the result? What has been our boasted progress? With the teachings of christianity, the maxims of the sublimest morally, what progress have we made. None. Mr. Dane showed altogether the defective system und r which we lived; the great want of good education; that evil was not a part of our nature, but a plant there introduced by an unaound system, and one which it was totally impossible to erasticate until the world was regenerated by Fourietizm.

Mr. Barbanka addressed the meeting. The President put the second resolution, wh

General Sessions.

Before Recorder Tallmadge and Aldermen Hatfield and Brady.

Joras B. Prillips, Eag., Acting District Attorney.

April 4.—Another Grand Juver.—James Kelly, a muson, residing in the 11th ward came into court and was sworn as a componentipart of the Grand Inquest.

Case Dismissed.—The case of Herman Cook, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was dismissed, the District Attorney consented to a not. proc. being entered.

Pleaded Guilty.—Patrick White pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on — Hughes; sentence deferred till Friday week.

Trial for Assault and Battery.—John Carlan and Francis Stewart were then tried for an assault and battery on Randle Smith, the proprietor of the house No. 17 Park Row.

A dispute wrose in his house between the accused and a Mr. Haisey, and on Smith interfering to prevent Holsey being beaten, he was assailed by the defendants. Verdict, guilty of assault only, and ordered to attend on Friday week to be sentenced.

A Disorderly House.—Edward Marshall was put on his trial charged with keeping a gambling house at No. 179 Broadway. No evidence of proprietorship, and acquitted.

Again Tried.—Marshall was again tried for keeping a gambling house at No. 8 Barcaley street, called "Marshall's admissing house at No. 8 Barcaley street, called a Marshall's diouse," where a fure table was kept, and the game of brag" played. Evidence that he was the proprietor of the establishment was proven; and, therefore, he was found guilty.

Bail Forfeited.—Augustus Tweezy, Henry Wagner, Henry Shuler, and Samuel Radeliffe, indicted severally for assault and battery. None appeared to answer when called to trial, and their recognizances were forfeited.

Adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Shocking Rall-Road Accident.—A correspond-

SHOCKING RAILHOAD ACCIDENT.—A correspondent of the Louisville Dime, states that on the evening of the 28th ult. a fatal railroad accident occurred at Madison, Ind. The passenger car was started down the inclined plane, and a large car with wood followed it shortly afterwards. By some means the men in charge of the wood car lost all management of the break, and it descended with such rapidity that it overtook the passenger car in the deep cut, striking it with such force as to shiver it to atoms, killing immediately four men and wounding several others very severely. A woman had her leg and foot bruised so horribly as to require amputation. Air. Roberts, clerk at the railroad depot, was very badly hurt.

badly hurt.

STOCK GAMBLING.—It is hinted in one of the Philadelphia papers, that there is a telegraphic communication daily, between New York and Philadelphia, for the benefit of some individual or individuals. One of the stations on Staten Island is worked every day at the time the Philadelphia broker's board adjourns, and the matter begins to excite some curiosity.